MORRA and WRNA

Montana Offender Reentry Risk Assessment
(MORRA)
Women's Risk and Needs Assessment (WRNA)

History
MORRA & WRNA Overview
Implementation and training
Performance and process
Benefits & Timeline
Questions

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION

Law and Justice Meeting
February 14, 2014

Exhibit 4

Montana's Need for a Recidivism Estimation Tool

Why was this model selected and what was the process to select it?

What is the Ohio Model? How were they developed?

HISTORY

History - Montana's Needs

To address Montana's needs:

- In 2009, Montana shifted its focus to offender reentry in the community in Billings with the Billings Area Reentry Task Force (BARTF).
- In 2010, the Department of Corrections (DOC) Leadership Team met with federal officials to implement a state-wide reentry model.
- One of the first steps to address reentry in Montana was to analyze the various instruments that assess recidivism risk and programming needs.

In 2011, the Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS) was selected.

History - Tool Selection

Why was the ORAS model selected and what was the process to select it?

- Models reviewed:
    - Level of Service Inventory – Revised (LSI-R)
    - Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS)
    - Wisconsin Risk Assessment Instrument (WRAI)
    - Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS)
- ORAS determining factors:
    - Determined to be equivalent at identifying risk factors as the other assessments
    - Identified criminogenic risk factors
    - Evaluated overall risk to recidivate
    - Determined programming needs
    - Low cost, including no cost per assessment and non-proprietary

History - Ohio Risk Assessment System

What is the Ohio Model?

- Utilizes evidence based practices.
- Provides thorough and useful information to aid in informed decision making.
- Assists in more efficient allocation of supervision and treatment resources.

Development:

- Created and validated by the University of Cincinnati.
- In 2006, Ohio DOC contracted with the University of Cincinnati, Center for Criminal Justice Research, to develop a universal Ohio-based assessment system that would be utilized at various points in the criminal justice system.
- The results of offenders' ORAS assessment guide their case planning, supervision level, program referral and placement, and treatment intervention.

MORRA and WRNA Assessments

Performing MORRAs and WRNAs

Case Planning – Reassessment & Statistical Analysis

Criminogenic Domains

Recidivism Risk and Supervision Level

OVERVIEW

MORRA and WRNA Assessments

Montana recognized the need to address female-specific factors in a correctional setting. Therefore WRNA (Women's Risk and Needs Assessment), a gender-specific female Recidivism Risk Assessment developed by the University of Cincinnati was selected for the BARTF project. The tool includes:

- Institutional Assessment (INA)
- Pre-Release Assessment (PRA)
- Probation Assessment (PPA)
- Women's Initial Sentencing Tool (WIST)

There are currently seven tools in the MORRA System and they are used at different decision points in order to determine the risk level and needs of an offender. The tool includes:

- Community Supervision Screening Tool (CSST)
- Community Supervision Tool (CST)
- Prison Screening Tool (PST)
- Prison Intake Tool (PIT)
- Reentry Tool (RT)
- Supplemental Reentry Tool (SRT)
- Men's Initial Sentencing Tool (MIST)

Performing MORRAs and WRNAs

Self Report / Survey
  - The offender fills out a self report form and the supervisor evaluates for accuracy.

Interview
  - An interview is performed with the offender using the Interview Guide and the supervisor verifies accuracy of information using the presentence investigation report, court papers, and acquaintances of the offender.
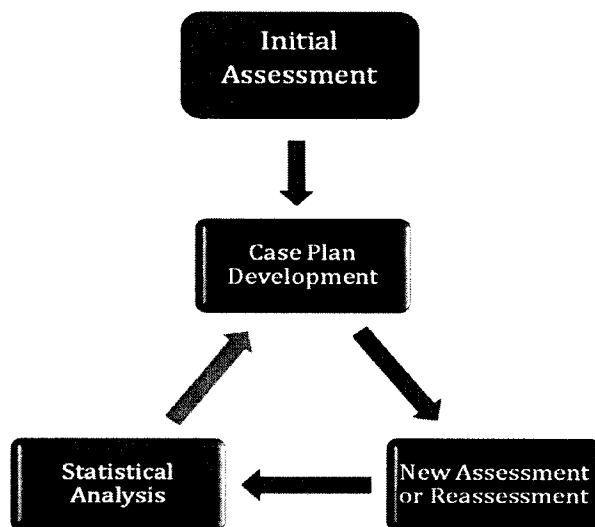
Scoring
  - A Scoring Guide combines answers from the interview and self-report and the totals are documented and reflected in the recidivism risk and supervision level scores.
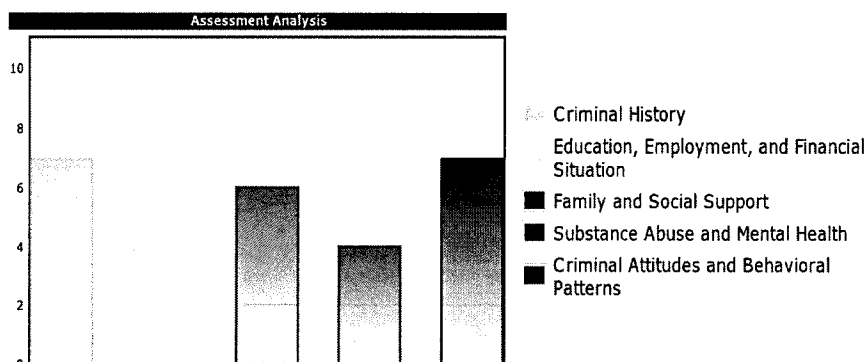
OMIS Data Entry
  - Answers from the Scoring Guide are input into the OMIS.

Case Planning – Reassessment & Statistical Analysis

Criminogenic Domains

* Assessments are composed of sections that identify characteristics that promote or cause criminal behavior, known as criminogenic domains. The evaluation of these domains identifies offender risk and needs applicable to the current period of supervision.
  * WRNA domains also identify strengths.

Assessment Analysis

Criminal History

Education, Employment, and Financial Situation

Family and Social Support

Substance Abuse and Mental Health

Criminal Attitudes and Behavioral Patterns

Recidivism Risk & Supervision Level

The Montana Offender Risk and Reentry Assessment (MORRA) and WRNA are used to determine the following:

Recidivism Risk is the risk of an offender committing a crime or violating conditions of supervision, resulting in a return to incarceration within 3 years.

Supervision Level defines the level of support and assistance required to increase the probability of success in the community, thereby minimizing the risk that an offender poses to the community.

**Example: A felon convicted of a violent crime may have a higher level of supervision and different support needs than a felon convicted of forgery. However, both offenders may have the same recidivism risk.

How are the assessments being implemented?

Implementation in Montana

Staff Training

After the MORRA / WRNA Assessment...

IMPLEMENTATION AND TRAINING

Implementation in Montana

* On September 1, 2012 the MORRA model was created in the DOC's Offender Management Information System (OMIS).
* The WRNA assessment is currently in testing prior to production.
* In approximately two years when enough assessments are collected, we expect to sufficiently predict the risk of recidivism for Montana offenders and identify what influences and characterizes offenders in Montana.

2/13/2014

Staff Training

* Some DOC staff were initially trained and certified by the University of Cincinnati
    * Some of these staff were selected to be "train-the-trainer" candidates and now train staff internally.
* To assess offenders with MORRA and WRNA, staff must be trained in each separately.
* Approximately 85% of staff have been trained to administer MORRA including all Montana State Prison employees.
* Billings Probation and Parole, Montana Women's Prison, and Passages employees are currently trained to administer WRNA.
* The training effort is ongoing for DOC staff and contracted service providers.

When are the assessments given?

Review Handout – MORRA & WRNA Overview

What are the benefits?

BENEFITS & ASSESSMENT TIMELINES

What are the Benefits?

* Provides reliable assessment instruments with consistent meaning.
* Reduces duplication and enhances communication and sharing of information.
* Gathers information regarding potential barriers to treatment.
* Creates a system that responds to changing offender needs throughout different correctional settings.
* Fully automated tools with potential for auto-population to other data systems.
* Provides thorough and useful information to aid in informed decision making.
* Assists in more efficient allocation of supervision and treatment resources.
* Assists with the generation of case plans that identify and prioritize individual offender needs.
* Educates offenders about potential areas of risk that may prohibit success.
* Builds relationships between staff and offenders.
* All staff, Board of Pardons and Parole, contracted service providers and offenders can utilize information leveraged from the assessments.

Questions?

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CONCLUSION

Women's Risk/Needs Assessment (WRNA)

The WRNA's are composed of

1.) An Interview segment composed of both scored questions and Case Manger questions and notes completed in an interview with the offender

2.) Survey segment composed of scored questions that the offender completes.

Tool	Institutional Assessment v.5 (INA)	Pre-Release Assessment v.6 (PRA)	Probation/Parole Assessment v.6 (PPA) & Women's Initial Sentencing Tool v.6 (WIST)
Phase	While in Prison	Assessment/Sanction Center and Post-Release Supervision	Probation / Community Supervision
Domains	**Interview:** • Introductory Questions *(8 items)(Non-Scored)* • Attitude *(7 items)* • Criminal History *(6 items scored/6 CM questions)* • Education (ED) *(7 items scored/2 CM questions)* • Employment/Financial *(7 items scored/11 CM questions)* • Housing Safety *(0 items scored/0 CM questions)* • AntiSocial Friends *(6 items scored/1 CM question)* • Anger/Hostility *(7 items scored/1 CM question)* • Mental Health *(14 items scored/3 CM questions)* • Abuse/Trauma *(4 items scored/2 CM questions)* • Substance Abuse *(15 items scored/2 CM questions)* • Relationships *(5 items scored/0 CM questions)* • Parental Involvement *(4 items scored/8 CM questions)* • Parenting *(0 items scored/0 CM questions)* • Family of Origin *(7 items scored/1 CM question)* **Survey:** • Relationships *(6 items scored)* • Sherer Self-Efficacy *(17 items scored)* • Child Abuse *(19 items scored)* • Adult Abuse *(15 items scored)* • Parenting *(12 items scored)*	**Interview:** • Introductory Questions *(8 items)(Non-Scored)* • Attitude *(7 items)* • Criminal History *(8 items scored)* • Education (ED) *(6 items scored in Needs & Strengths/2 CM questions)* • Employment/Financial *(8 items scored/5 CM questions)* • Housing Safety *(5 items scored/2 CM questions)* • AntiSocial Friends *(6 items scored)* • Anger/Hostility*(7 items scored/4 CM question)* • Mental Health *(13 items scored/2 CM questions)* • Abuse/Trauma *(4 items scored/2 CM questions)* • Substance Abuse *(17 items scored)* • Relationships *(0 items scored/3 CM questions)* • Parental Involvement *(5 items scored/2 CM questions)* • Parenting *(0 items scored/0 CM questions)* • Family of Origin *(8 items scored for Support/Conflict)* **Survey:** • Relationships *(7 items scored-Support/Dysfunction)* • Sherer Self-Efficacy *(17 items scored)* • Child Abuse (0items scored) • Adult Abuse (0 items scored) • Parenting *(12 items scored))*	**Interview:** • Introductory Questions *(8 items)(Non-Scored)* • Attitude *(7 items)* • Criminal History *(8 items scored)* • Education (ED) *(7 items scored in Needs and Strengths/2 CM questions)* • Employment/Financial *(9 items scored/8 CM questions)* • Housing Safety *(4 items scored/6 CM questions)* • AntiSocial Friends *(7 items scored)* • Anger/Hostility *(7 items scored)* • Mental Health *(14 items scored/2 CM questions)* • Abuse/Trauma *(8 items scored/1 CM questions)* • Substance Abuse *(18 items scored)* • Relationships *(5 items scored)* • Parental Involvement *(5 items scored/2 CM questions)* • Parenting *(0 items scored/0 CM questions)* • Family of Origin *(8 items scored for Support/Conflict)* **Survey:** • Relationships *(6 items scored)* • Sherer Self-Efficacy *(17 items scored)* • Child Abuse (0items scored) • Adult Abuse (0 items scored) • Parenting *(12 items scored))*
# Scored Variables	158	160	178
# Non-Scored Variables	45	55	52
Outcomes Predicted	• Reoffend	• Technical Violations • Reoffend	• Technical Violations • Reoffend

• **Items marked with a "CM" are Case Manager questions. These are non-scored questions.**

Montana Offender Reentry and Risk Assessment (MORRA) Overview

Adapted from the Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS) Reentry Assessment: University of Cincinnati – Center for Criminal Justice Research

Tool	Pretrial Tool (PAT)*	Community Supervision Screening Tool (CSST)	Community Supervision Tool (CST) / Men's Initial Sentencing Tool (MIST)	Prison Screening Tool (PST)	Prison Intake Tool (PIT)	Reentry Tool (RT)	Supplemental Reentry Tool (SRT)
Phase	Initial Contact with the Criminal Justice System	Parole or Post-Release Supervision.	Probation / Community Supervision and Initial Sentencing	While in Prison	While in Prison	While in Prison	While in Prison
Domains	• Criminal / Supervision History *(3 items)* • Employment *(1 item)* • Substance Abuse *(2 items)* • Residential Stability *(1 item)*	• Not Categorized into Domains, but questions fall under: • Criminal / Supervision History *(1 item)* • Education, Employment, Finances *(1 items)* • Neighborhood Problems *(1 items)* • Peer Association *(1 items)*	• Criminal History *(6 items)* • Education *(2items)*, • Employment *(3 items)*, Financial Situation *(1 item)* • Family & Social Support *(5 items)* • Neighborhood Problems *(2 items)* • Substance Abuse *(5 items)* • Peer Association *(4 items)* • Criminal Attitudes & Behavioral Problems *(7 items)*	**Not Categorized into Domains, but questions fall under:** • Education *(0 items)*, • Employment *(2 items)*, & Financial Situation *(0 items)* • Family & Social Support *(2 items)*	• Criminal History *(7 items)* • Education *(1 item)*, • Employment *(5 items)*, Financial Situation *(0 items)* • Family & Social Support *(5 items)* • Substance Abuse *(4 items)*and Mental Health *(1 item)* • Criminal Attitudes & Behavioral Patterns *(7 items)*	• Criminal History *(8 items)* • Education *(1 item)*, • Employment *(2 items)*, and Financial Situation *(0 items)* Social Support *(1 item)* • Criminal Attitude & Behavior Patterns *(7 items)*	• Criminal History *(8 items)* • Education *(1 items)*, • Employment *(4 items)*, and Social Support *(2 items)* • Substance Abuse *(3 items)* and Mental Health *(1 items)* • Criminal Attitude & Behavior Patterns *(12 items)*
#Variables	7	4	35	4	31	20	31
Outcomes Predicted	• Failure to Appear • Reoffend	• Divert from CST, if not necessary • Reoffend	• Technical Violations • Reoffend	• Community Redirection • Divert from PIT if not necessary	• Reoffend	• Reoffend	• Reoffend

NOTE: Items marked with an Asterisk (*) are not planned for use by the Montana Department of Corrections at this time.